

The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK F. MACLENNAN.

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GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:
8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF:
The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,409	8,790	8,640
2	8,312	8,802	8,679
3	8,403	8,802	8,680
4	8,308	8,723	8,605
5	8,086	8,723	8,605
6	8,086	8,723	8,605
7	8,086	8,723	8,605
8	8,086	8,723	8,605
9	8,086	8,723	8,605
10	8,086	8,723	8,605
11	8,086	8,723	8,605
12	8,086	8,723	8,605
13	8,086	8,723	8,605
14	8,086	8,723	8,605
15	8,086	8,723	8,605
16	8,086	8,723	8,605
17	8,086	8,723	8,605
18	8,086	8,723	8,605
19	8,086	8,723	8,605
20	8,086	8,723	8,605
21	8,086	8,723	8,605
22	8,086	8,723	8,605
23	8,086	8,723	8,605
24	8,086	8,723	8,605
25	8,086	8,723	8,605
26	8,086	8,723	8,605
27	8,086	8,723	8,605
28	8,086	8,723	8,605
29	8,086	8,723	8,605
30	8,086	8,723	8,605
31	8,086	8,723	8,605
Totals	229,208	243,173	231,038

*Sunday: no issue.
The total number of copies printed in the three months ended Sept. 2, 1894, divided by 79, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank F. MacLennan*
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.
S. M. GARDNER, JR.,
Clerk of the District Court,
Shawnee County, Kansas.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—For Kansas: Forecast: Local rains today and tonight followed by fair Sunday; colder tonight and Sunday; fresh southeast winds shifting to northwest.

ORANGE county is being counted by the Populists to be for Scott by 1,400 majority; but the polls of both parties at state headquarters show no such figures.

The governor is a large, fine looking man, smooth-shaven save for a heavy, well-kept moustache. Dressed in a suit of modest gray clothes and wearing a large brimmed soft white slouch hat, he presented a modest, yet picturesque appearance.—Abilene Chronicle.

The Chronicle has found the adjective that applies most fittingly to the governor—picturesque.

Mrs. LEARN spoke at Smith Center one day this week. Although spurned by the governor and his party, she would fain pluck at the hem of his garment; for she took occasion to say there was more of the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus in Lewelling's tramp circular issued last winter, than in the sermons of all of the preachers of the state.

The smallest meetings in the state are said to be those of Col. H. L. Moore, Democratic candidate for congress in the Second district. The Populists of the Second district have a candidate of their own, and many of them were dissatisfied with Moore when he ran the first time. The Republicans regard Col. Moore as holding his seat fraudulently, after depriving Funston of it; so that altogether he finds few friends in the district.

We notice some Populist papers do not hesitate to deceive their readers just like some Republican papers that they complain of. A number of Populist papers have published that there were 1,000 vehicles in the Populist procession at Abilene. The figures appear absurd, and are so large that any honest editor would investigate before printing them. The Populist paper at Abilene says there were just 267 teams. This is a very large number, and there was no need of exaggerating it. We can never understand why the newspaper reading public will submit to being lied to by partisan newspapers. One would think that a man who caught his paper deliberately lying about such matters would stop the paper. He ought to.

CAN five dollars apiece be collected from the students of the state university to apply on the library fund, is a question which seems likely to go to the courts. Last year the board of regents imposed a library fee of \$5 on each student, to be paid at the time of registration. There was a great deal of talk on the part of the students at the time, but no action was taken by them. The reason given by the board of regents for this action

was that an insufficient amount of money was appropriated by the state for the expense of maintaining the library. If this is a free institution, how can they legally collect this fee? This year the same thing is being repeated, only this time the students are making a bold stand. After consulting the best legal advice in this part of the state and satisfying themselves that the fee was illegal they have banded together for mutual protection under the name of the Student's Protective association. It appears to the JOURNAL that the position of the students is well taken. If the state university is a free institution, certainly the library should be free to the students.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT in a recent interview said some very pointed things concerning the workings of his department. He favors extending the service to every department of the government and denounces the spoils system in unmeasured terms. Most honest patriotic citizens will agree with the commissioner. He says that the once popular idea that all the servants of the people must be in harmony politically with the administration is absurd and that a man who believes in free trade and the free coinage of silver can and does render just as efficient service as one who believes in protection and the gold standard. He advocates the immediate extension of the system to the Indian schools, which would doubtless add greatly to their efficiency. The commission of which Mr. Roosevelt is a member, in conjunction with Postmaster General Bissell, have been putting forth their best efforts during this campaign to prevent the assessment of employees in the postal service for political purposes and it is to be hoped with no slight degree of success. Blackmail is the word Mr. Roosevelt uses in speaking of these assessments. All reforms of this nature come slowly, but it is encouraging to right thinking people that they come at all. The spoils system is doomed.

The most vindictive, abusive billingsgate Republican paper in Kansas has its match in Ed Snow's Ottawa Journal. No paper run in such a way makes votes for its party. Votes have been lost to the Republican party by vile mudslinging, and votes will be lost to the Populist party by the same agency. It is not only bad taste, but it is bad judgment.

In the old homestead tree comfort reigns, particularly when the inmates use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

A paper at Enterprise says there will be a dancing party given there "Hallow-e'en night."

The editor of the Peabody Graphic, usually very correct, speaks of a "deaf and dumb mute."

Some people at Berne who have no fear of Populist success are putting up a new bank building.

A number of farmers in Pratt county have had to seed over as much as 150 acres of wheat on account of grasshoppers.

The Junction City Poultry and Pet Stock association has been organized. The association starts with a membership of fifty.

Peabody Graphic: Drowning men catch at straws. So do half the men in Wichita, but there is generally a 15 cent drink at one end.

Thieves in Nemaha county don't fool around robbing banks and stores they steal hogs. Six were taken from one farmer recently.

Peabody Graphic: What's faith? Well, we suppose it's the taking of an umbrella to church in Kansas when the preacher is going to pray for rain.

One of the papers in the Seventh district is "agin" Jerry Simpson because he didn't introduce a bill in congress to raise the price of wheat.

A former resident of Norton, who was a poet when he lived there, is now merely a stenographer in Utah. Such is the potency of environment.

"Stand upon a knoll," says the Norton Champion, "and cast your eye along the Prairie Dog, and see the autumn leaves in all their variegated glory."

A blind man is visiting in Seneca and the people don't know what to talk to him about since they can't ask him how he likes the looks of the country.

A new kind of devilry has manifested itself at Mankato, where some fellow put acid in the eye of a horse belonging to a man he wanted to get even with.

Seneca has a music teacher named Mae who teaches her pupils to play, but the pupils all see, when it comes reckoning day, she mae or mae not get her pay.

So many of the farmers in Pratt county have raised peanuts of their own this year that their boys and girls don't know what to do to have fun when they go to town Saturday.

A Methodist minister at Goffs has invited a representative of each secret society in town to come to the Sunday service, state the good his society is doing and compare it with that of the church.

There is a barber shop at Cottonwood Falls where one can get more information than out of an encyclopedia. A man recently learned there that Morrill would have a plurality of from ten to ninety thousand; that Overmyer will receive from 25,000 to 104,000 votes; that Lewelling will have a clean majority over all of 10,000 to 85,000.

Norton Champion: James Harvey Lockard made inquiries in this office yesterday about "Plague love," a phrase he had seen used in connection with the Blair-Ingalls wedding at Atchison last night. We explained the matter in a philosophical manner, although it is a tender emotion with which we are not in thrilling sympathy.

When the Votes are Counted
A majority will be found in favor of "Snow's Pine Expectant" for Coughs and Colds. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 and 50c bottle.

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'TIS FAIRIES' NIGHT.

ALL HALLOWEEN, WHEN TO YOUR SIGHT MAY BE, I WEEN,

Revealed Your Future Spouse's Face, Is All Its Ugliness and Grace—That's What They Think Is the "Auld Country," but Hardly, I Trow, on This Side the Sea.

A Scotch writer who contributed an article to an American newspaper about Halloween last year declared himself "very much impressed by the almost universal observance of Halloween and its old customs in America." He added that the forms most taken by the observance of the night there were, and equally to his interest, rather Scotch-Irish than English. Farther on he says that "Halloween has always been and still



LIFTING AND LUGGING OF GATES.

is the feast of the year, when gentle and simple meet and enjoy themselves together, irrespective of social barrier and caste, so rigorously observed on other occasions."

This view of Halloween will perhaps be entirely new to a majority of those who read this writing. Halloween is observed in the United States, to be sure, and perhaps in some parts of the country with some of the same superstition that marks its observance among those who dwell on the British Isles, but this is rarely the fact among those of the "old time American stock." This is especially true of those descended from the Puritans. Those sturdy old forefathers cast out all sorts of belief regarding saints' days and pagan festivals, including even Christmas and the Easter tide, in their prohibition of celebrations that savored of either the Roman church or the Druids. The observance of Halloween is a mixture of both, and I have no doubt that there are many thousands in the United States, some of whom will read these words, who were in as dense ignorance of Halloween in their childhood as was a business man of one of our largest cities with whom I conversed the other day.

"I never heard of Halloween at all when I was a boy," said this man. "I never heard of Easter either until I was 17 or 18. Full knowledge of both did not come to me till I went away to school with money I had earned working in the hayfield and the apple orchard, and then I read their history in the 'Book of Days.' But I knew all about Pass (I used to spell it Pass) and cabbage night. I used to hide eggs in the haymow for days, waiting for the first, and the standing cabbages and the swinging gates of the neighbors used to suffer on the second, I tell you."

Cabbage night! That's the title the American boy applies to Halloween. And a right lusty, sturdy savage the American boy is like to be on that night. It must be confessed that the joys of cabbage night, its breathless exertions and runnings here and there in the darkness, its pulling of bells and knocking at doors, its lifting and lugging of gates, its stretching of ropes across paths to trip the unwary, all seem rather flat and silly to the man whose hair is getting gray and who is beginning to be fat or rheumatic or perhaps both. But they weren't flat and silly some 20 or 30 years ago, were they, old fellow? Do you remember what fun you had stealthily tying two cabbages to Deacon Eli's front door knob on cabbage night in 1867 or 1868? How you then knocked at the door and dodged behind the big cherry tree in the yard where Tom Waters was hidden before you? How you then saw the young theological student, who was "settin' up" with the deacon's pretty niece, when he opened



A LITTLE SERMON.

the door? How he was so angry when he saw the joke that he began to say something that sounded very much like a "big, big O?" How you snickered so loud that he heard you, and darting out into the darkness caught you both and dragged you into the parlor, where he stood you, nearly helpless with mortification, before his sweetheart, preached you a little sermon, smiling the while, which sounded very funny to the young lady, but very serious to you? And how at the windup he confessed that he had himself done such things when he was a boy, but thought them rude and suggested that in future you spend Hallow-

een going about restoring unhinged gates to their own and the commission of other similar good deeds?

If that reminiscence be not one of yours, then one somewhat similar probably is unless you were a city boy, as I was not. I suppose there is no doubt that town born lads have quite as much fun in their weak way and manner as country lads, but I must confess I have never been able to understand how.

It is not putting it inaccurately, I imagine, to say that Halloween, observed according to the methods that are time honored across the ocean, is a new institution, comparatively speaking at least, in America. It was brought here by settlers who came later than the Puritans, by immigrants who came to better their condition and not for liberty of conscience. In some sections where the population is largely made up of this latter element the old English, Scotch and Irish legends undoubtedly obtain, yet it is extremely doubtful if there is one-tenth of the Halloween superstition anywhere in the United States that exists in the mother country unless it is among the negroes of the south, where, since the extreme observance of the occasion resemble those of the "voodoo doctors" so closely, it has been completely assimilated into the system of superstitions held by the children of Africa.

A sort of half belief in Halloween superstition has been widely disseminated by the boarding schools of the land, and it is safe to assume that there is far more of Halloween observance among the children and young folks of the rich and well to do than among those whose parents work for wages throughout the land. It is quite customary nowadays for parents to plan Halloween parties for their children, at which many of the sports of the season are entered into.

Bobbing for apples, throwing apple peelings over one's shoulder to see what initials the peelings will form, pouring molten lead into water for a similar purpose and the like are favorite diversions at these little parties. As diversions they are harmless, but in all seriousness the inoculation of superstitions at Halloween, or any other time, for that matter, should be avoided, for the human creature is desperately inclined to be superstitious, no matter how modern, and there is nothing more torturing in life than to be a victim of some belief in the significance of omens and signs and presentiments, even if the victim knows in his inmost heart that there is nothing at all to justify such belief.

As a study the folklore of Halloween is most interesting. The origin of the observance is unmistakably Druid-



TWO HAZEL NUTS I THREW INTO THE FLAME.

ical, and although the date was shifted to that of All Souls' night when Christianity usurped heathenism among the Teutons, the Anglo-Saxons and the Celts, there is nothing about its legends and ceremonies that does not savor of the pagan. Pulling the nail (or cabbage) to find if one's spouse to be will be stout or lean is one, and from this no doubt came the hilarious phantasies of the American cabbage night. Hazel nuts and chestnuts play an important part in English Halloween observances. The poet Gray tells of this most delightfully in these lines:

Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name.
This with the loudest bounce we sore amazed,
That in a flame of brightest color blazed.
As blades not so may thy passion grow,
For 'twas thine own that did so brightly glow.

In the old days it was believed that witches did travel abundantly on Halloween. The fairies, too, did then disport themselves most friskily, and spells then worked that worked no other night. The burning of bonfires was general in Wales and Scotland on Halloween, and lads and maybe lasses, too, then went out masked and dressed in garments of quaint design.

There were also many games on Halloween in other times of which nothing is preserved, save in tradition. Some of these games were such as would not be admissible now, for the refinement of those old days was much less than that of today, no matter how they may have excelled the present in other directions. Those games which had for their object the discovery of a future husband's or wife's identity were naturally most popular. Here is a recipe for securing an answer to the question supposed to be most important to every girl. It is from an ancient publication, entitled "The True Fortune Teller."

"To know whether a woman will have the man she wishes get two lemon peels. Wear them all day, one in each pocket. At night rub the four posts of the bedstead with them. If she is to succeed, the person will appear in her sleep and present her with a couple of lemons. If not, there is no hope."

Here is one from the latitude of Chicago. It is especially adapted to city observance, but it is not warranted: Fill your mouth with salt and run around the block, when your true love will of a surety show himself.

Eva Lovett has put this one into rhyme. It is an old favorite with all Halloween devotees:

At midnight lone hempseed is thrown
(The peeping elves can see),
"I saw hempseed, my love, indeed,
Come garner after me!"
M. L. DEXTER.

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